

Your Surgeon

Dr.

Office Location

XXXXXXX
XXXXXX

Frequently Asked Questions

Is this procedure covered by insurance?

Yes, most insurance plans cover this procedure. It is important to get a pre-authorization from your insurance company prior to surgery.

How long is the recovery?

Partial to full weight-bearing is permitted at the discretion of the surgeon. A standard post-operative shoe or wedge shoe is used for the first 3 weeks. Physical therapy and return to soft shoes are usually permitted by the 3rd to 4th post-operative week.

Why choose a metal implant over a synthetic implant?

Implants manufactured from metal, such as cobalt chrome and titanium, have proven to be long-lasting and biocompatible. Synthetic materials have been shown to break down and cause inflammation.³ Be sure to mention to your doctor if you have a Nickel allergy as cobalt chrome contains nickel and your surgeon will want to use a titanium implant. The BioPro Implant is available in both cobalt chrome and titanium.

How long will the implant last?

This will vary by patient, but clinical literature shows implant survivorship over 20 years.¹

Why choose the BioPro Hemi?

Studies show during normal weight bearing; the first metatarsal head is subject to forces up to 119% of patient body weight.⁵ The BioPro hemi implant is placed on the base of the phalanx, which is subject to significantly less forces.

The information provided is offered for general education purposes only and should not be used for diagnosing orthopedic problems, nor should it be considered a replacement for consultation with a physician. Only your healthcare provider can diagnose you and treat you in the way best suitable for you. If you have any questions or concerns about your health, please contact your healthcare provider.

References

1. Townley, C et al. Foot Ankle Int. 1994; 15-11: 575-80
2. Beekhuizen, S et al. J Foot Ankle Surg. 2018; 57-3: 445-50
3. Verhaar J, et al. Clin Orthop Relat Res. 1989; 245: 228-32
4. EssP, et al. Scand J Surg. 2002; 91(2):202-7
5. Jacob HA, et al. Clinical Biomechanics. 2001; 16(9):783-92

2929 Lapeer Road. Port Huron, MI 48060
810-982-7777

MKT56 01

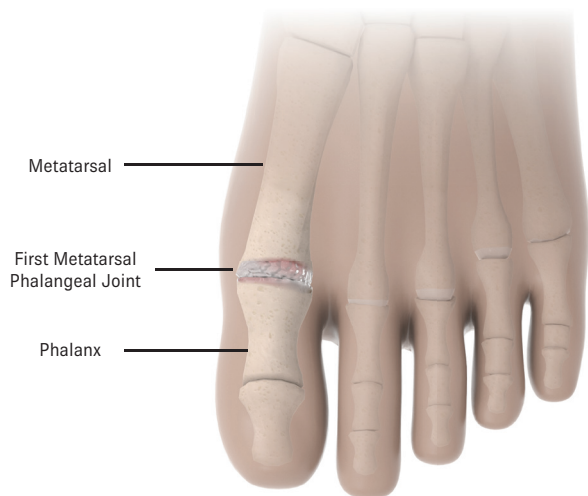
Stay on your Toes

Clinically Proven Toe Joint Replacement



BioPro® Hemi Implant

BIOLOGICALLY ORIENTED PROSTHESES
BIOPRO



Arthritis in the great toe (Hallux Rigidus)

A common type of arthritis in the great toe joint (first metatarsal phalangeal joint) is osteoarthritis (OA). In a healthy functioning joint, smooth cartilage covers both ends of the bone. If this cartilage deteriorates due to wear-and-tear or injury, raw bone begins to rub together which may cause pain, stiffness, and loss of motion. This condition is commonly referred to as hallux limitus or hallux rigidus.

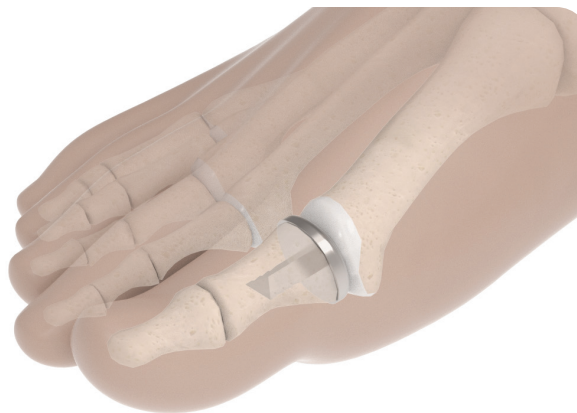
Symptoms

- Pain experienced when walking
- Joint tenderness
- Inflammation that may produce a mild warm feeling or occasional redness
- Significant stiffness of the toe
- Loss of function

Treatment options

Before considering surgery, there are always non-operative treatments such as:

- Shoe modifications
- Cast immobilization with a reduction in activity
- Anti-inflammatory drugs
- Physical therapy
- Local injections



What is the BioPro® First MPJ Hemi?

The BioPro First MPJ Hemi is a hemiarthroplasty implant intended to treat patients suffering from hallux rigidus in their first metatarsal phalangeal joint. The First MPJ Hemi is a metal implant (cobalt chrome or titanium) that resurfaces the phalanx and provides a new smooth, durable surface for your metatarsal head to articulate against.

Clinical evidence

The BioPro Hemi Implant has been in clinical use since 1952 and extensively studied worldwide. Studies show the implant may provide pain-relief, restored motion, and long implant survivorship.^{1,2} Recent studies comparing the BioPro Hemi Implant to fusion (arthrodesis) concluded patients are significantly more pleased, have less reported post-op pain and shorter recovery time.²

Alternative surgical options

Keller Arthroplasty – The base of the phalanx is removed to reduce joint tension.

Cheilectomy – Bone spurs on the top of the metatarsal head that interfere with movement are removed, thus allowing joint motion.

Total Joint Replacement – Both sides of your joint are replaced with metal or plastic components.

Arthrodesis (Fusion) – The cartilage surfaces of the joint are removed and a device such as a screw or a plate is utilized to fuse the two bones together, preventing motion.

Recovery



Expectations

It is important to understand that this procedure may not be right for everyone. The results of the procedure depend on a variety of different factors, including the stage of the disease, patient age, and patient activity level. Speak with your surgeon to learn about the benefits, risks and what to expect after surgery.